



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871.

THE AMNESTY BILL.—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hale, of Maine, submitted a bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, except from members who left Congress to join the South, officers of the army and navy who joined the South, in the late war, and members of State Conventions who voted for secession. The bill provides that persons amnestied by it shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The bill was passed by a vote of 134 yeas to 46 nays. It was supported by all the Democrats and many leading Republicans, among them Messrs. Banks, Dawes, Ames, Farnsworth, Garfield, Lynch, Hale, Scofield, Kelley, Finkelburg, and others. Three of the colored members, De Large, Turner and Walls, voted for the bill.

MASONIC.—A Banquet was given last night by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to Earl De Gray, the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges in England, and one of the High Commissioners now sitting in Washington. He and other invited guests were warmly welcomed. In reply to his courteous and fraternal reception, Earl De Gray returned his thanks, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I esteem it a most fortunate occasion—for me as an individual, and fortunate for Masonry in both countries—that there should at length have taken place so close a union between Masonry in America and Masonry in England, and that you should now, for the first time, as you tell me, receive within the walls of this important Grand Lodge of Free Masons the Grand Master of England. We all know that fraternity is the first principle of Masonry, and therefore it is that all must rejoice at everything which tends to bind more closely together the Masons of different countries. I, sir, esteem myself very fortunate indeed to have it in my power to attend here to-night. I shall carry away from this Grand Lodge the most grateful recollections of your kindness. I shall make it my first duty to tell my brethren in England of the magnificent reception which has been accorded to the Grand Master to-night, and I am confident that I do not misinterpret the feelings with which they will receive the information when I see them. They will indeed rejoice that the first step has been taken, which will tend to a more close and more intimate union between American and English Masons. [Great applause.] A union which, for my part, I have always believed existed, but which I believe will be closer and more intimate in the future."

GERMAN CELEBRATIONS.—We have accounts of the German Celebration, yesterday, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Wheeling, Cleveland, Wilmington, N. C., and various other places. Every where there were processions, addresses, music, illuminations &c. The festivities were enjoyed by great crowds of people—and, as far as we have seen, all the ceremonies were conducted with order and propriety. In Baltimore it is estimated that there were 10,000 men in the line of the procession. The day was kept as a holiday by the Germans wherever the celebration was observed. When the procession in Washington passed the residence of Baron Gerolt, which was tastefully ornamented in front with a flag of the North German Confederation, surrounded by shields and banners of various designs, he came out and stood in the doorway, uncovered, and bowed, while those in the procession gave him cheers. In New York, the procession, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, excelled any similar display ever witnessed in that city. From an early hour the streets were crowded with organizations proceeding to the rendezvous, and with citizens desirous of witnessing the pageant. The streets along the line of march were densely crowded, as were every window and balcony commanding a view of the scene. Flags were displayed from almost every house.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:—"There is steadily every week more coal coming into the market, notwithstanding the high transportation charges are maintained. New and cheaper outlets for more circuitous routes are found and used with profit to those engaged in the traffic. Steadily increasing quantities of coal from the Shamokin region, we understand, finds its way to the Delaware, at Wilmington, by way of the Northern Central and Wilmington Railroads, and is then shipped to other points—a considerable portion of it coming to Philadelphia, where it is retailed from the yards. Coal is delivered here in this way at about \$1.75 per ton cheaper than by the regular coal carrying companies at their present advanced charges, and in this way the retail price of coal is kept within \$0.90, 50 per ton, and it can be, and is delivered to New York by cargo at about the same prices."

In the Senate, yesterday, as already stated Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill which recently passed the House to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—otherwise known as the Ku-Klux bill—with several amendments, the most important of which continues the act in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress, instead of until June 1st, 1872, as provided in the House bill. An informal debate was had upon it, during which the Democrats expressed their determination not to debate the bill at length, as the questions involved in it have already been thoroughly discussed in the Senate. The impression is that the bill will pass about Thursday, and both Houses will adjourn sine die on Saturday or Monday next.

The total imports of dry goods at the port of New York, for the month of March, gives the enormous total of \$14,400,775 against \$9,765,526 in March of last year.

Secretary Boutwell has returned to Washington, from his recent visit to the North.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, introduced a bill to give additional representation to certain States, and to provide for the election of the same. The bill gives one additional member each to Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; two each to Georgia, Kansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin; three each to Iowa, Michigan and Missouri; and four to Illinois.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution declaring that the House reaffirm the resolution adopted December 12, 1870, declaring that the establishment of the internal revenue bureau was a war measure, which should cease with the war, and that the time had arrived when all internal taxes should cease except the tax upon distilled spirits and tobacco. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed—yeas 130, nays 21.

It is remarked by the Washington Patriot that the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday, in a case of real estate, and one last week in a case of personal estate, may be regarded as decisively settling the constitutionality of the confiscation act of 1862, which has been so seriously questioned by the most eminent jurists. These decisions necessarily determine the large interests which have been kept in suspense for several years past, for all the opinions that may be given hereafter will only repeat the principles which the Court has affirmed.

A letter from Washington says:—"Although more than two months have elapsed since the House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting a court-martial for the trial of the first class at West Point, no order has been issued to that effect and none is likely to be issued. In the case of colored cadet Smith nothing has been done with the record of his trial. Yesterday Gen. Schriver, who has been for a long time the inspector general of the Military Academy, was assigned to other duty. No complaint has been made that he did not insist on the discipline and good order of the institution."

A writer in the Lynchburg News contends that among the "Misfortunes" of Virginia, one is, that "capital, instead of being employed in encouraging profitable commercial enterprises and the establishment of manufactures to create new values, is pretty much devoted to shaming," and the "base of the country exists in having so large a sum locked up in Government bonds, not taxed." Another great evil he speaks of, is the collection of colored people in the towns and cities, who, instead of being producers are now merely consumers—leaving honest and profitable labor for a life of loafing about the streets.

Mr. Gerritt Smith of New York, is very anxious to induce the President to propose a protectorate over the West India islands, to furnish means to establish schools, build railroads, endow hospitals, and introduce other appliances of high civilization! Probably Mr. Smith's suggestions may be adopted by the "advanced" Radicals, and then—those in the rear with advance up to the advanced!

At the present time there are in the port of New York, at the various docks and slips or lying in the river awaiting departure, 503 vessels of all kinds. The steamers number sixty-six, of which nine are British, one German, and the remainder American. Engaged in coasting business, fifteen, and laid up for sale thirty; which leaves a balance of only eleven American steamers engaged for voyages.

The Virginia Committee to Pennsylvania, on the centennial celebration matter, were courteously received by the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg, last Thursday. Among the speakers at the reception was Mr. Budd, formerly a Pennsylvanian, and now a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

The news from Paris, that, in addition to the seizure and imprisonment of prelates and priests, the ancient Cathedral of Notre Dame has been sacked by the Communists, shows the evil spirit that animates the mob in that city. It reads like the doings of the terrorists in the days of the first French Revolution.

The "Miners' Benevolent Association," in the Pennsylvania coal region, which tyrannizes over the miners, and prevents them from working and maintaining their families, is denounced from one end of the country to the other. It is now called the Miners' Ku-Klux Association.

Vice President Colfax in his speech in Washington on Saturday night, was quite economical upon such "carpet baggers" and "scalawags," as flourish in the South in connexion with Radical politics and as leaders of the extremes Radicals.

Gen. Sherman, remarked at the late meeting of the association of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, that "the body of Gen. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, is allowed to lie in a vault at Washington, by the charity of the owner." This is strange!

The United States Supreme Court has ordered a re-argument of the legal-tender question, which is held to be involved in certain cases now pending before it.

The case of Black, charged with killing McKaig, in Cumberland, some months ago, is to be tried in Frederick Co. Md., this week. Mr. Voorhees is one of the counsel.

We are indebted to Mr. J. T. Harris, and Mr. Platt, members of the House of Representatives, from this state, for copies of speeches and documents.

The last rail on the Pittsburg and Connells-ville Railroad, was laid yesterday, and trains will soon be running.

HOUSES IN ENGLAND.—There are in England no less than one hundred and fifty registered kennels of fox hounds, with staffs, and equipments as complete as those of an army. Many of them are supported by subscription, others as the Duke of Beaufort's, are maintained at private expense. So enormous is the cost of supporting and hunting these packs, that not a few Masters of Hounds expend from £2,000 to £2,500 per annum over and above their club receipts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

In reply to a letter of inquiry from Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell, Attorney General Akerman has delivered an opinion that the claims of "loyal citizens in the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, and in Tennessee, for property taken or furnished for the use of the Union armies during the late war, are now, under the act of March 3, 1871, upon the same footing with claims of loyal citizens in other insurrectionary States." These claims must, therefore, come in common with others before the board of commissioners.

It is understood that the Spanish American Conference will meet to-day for the purpose of signing the armistice. Spain and the four Pacific Republics will be represented. Bolivia, which has not thus far sent any representative, having empowered Colonel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, to act in its behalf. There is very little, if any doubt that the armistice will be followed very soon by the conclusion of a final peace.

Yesterday, in Philadelphia, in less than twenty-four hours after three men had been sentenced to fifteen years each for attempted outrage, three young men entered the house of a Mr. Feeby, in the lower part of the city, and attempted to outrage his wife. All have been arrested.

Sunday was the sixth anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. One of the participants in the historical interview at Appomattox Court House has gone to his rest.

The agent of the branch of the Bank of Montreal in Perth, Ontario, has absconded, leaving a defaulter to the extent of \$18,000.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

About 4,000 men are now engaged upon the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the iron will be laid on 100 miles this summer, leaving but 100 miles to be laid to establish another trunk line between tide-water and the Ohio river, which will be accomplished by the middle of 1872.

The amount of freight delivered at and shipped from Amherst depot this winter is nearly double what it was last year. The amount of groceries received at the depot now is more than five times the value received three years ago.

The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad is doing a heavy business just now in the way of freights. Every car is in constant use, and more are being made to supply the present deficiency.

Rockbridge has paid its State Tax, and the Bank has to-day thirty thousand more on deposit than at the same time in 1870, and half of the crop of last year is still on hand.

A notorious horse thief named Hodge, arrested near Staunton, on Friday, shot and mortally wounded J. H. Whitlock, one of his captors.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—AFFECTING SCENE.—Rev. Benjamin Eaton, first and only rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Galveston, was stricken with death while standing in his pulpit last Sunday. The Galveston News thus describes the affecting scene:

He ascended the pulpit, announcing his text, "There is yet room," all trembling beneath the weight of his last message, he referred to one after another of the friends of his youth and the communicants of his church who had gone before. He painted death entering the church door, passing up the broad aisle, leaving his body hand to the right and to the left, breathing his cold clammy breath on the cheek of beauty, and waiting the silver hairs of age. Now touching the father, then the son, here the mother, there the daughter, as the spectre so plain to his enraptured vision advanced to the chancel-rail, and as he saw that his time had come his words struggled for utterance. He faltered. His weakened limbs staggered. A gentleman who advanced to his assistance was waived back. For ten moments more he spoke, his words only audible to those near him. The excitement of the audience was fearful. Three times he struggled to continue, saying, "I am old. He fell into the arms of Mr. C. R. Hughes, as he raised his hands to pronounce the benediction. Like Moses, that other servant of God, he was too weak to hold up his hands, which was done by Mr. Hughes, as he said his last words, "To God the Father." His tongue refused to speak further; his hands dropped. He was carried to his rectory, where he died.

THE LATEST WRINKLE.—It remained for the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina, to originate a mode of dispensing justice unlike any ever before suggested. The following extract from the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of that town, which we find in the Wilmington Journal, will explain:

"Aldermen Barry, Chabourn and Kellogg were appointed a committee with authority to contract with some one of the justices of the peace for the trial of violations of the city ordinance, provided, that the expense of such contract does not exceed \$2,500 per annum."

This resembles the proceedings had in cases of supplies for the army and navy, for public buildings, and other matters of contract. Proposals are advertised for, and the lowest bidder takes the job. This is the latest wrinkle, and deserves mention as one of the signs of the very remarkable times in which we live.

—*Richmond Whig.*

PULSE BY TELEGRAPH.—A gentleman lately beset with pneumonia in Washington. His physician, a gentleman of great attainments and fame, resided in New York, and the sick man was anxious that he should be consulted. A telegraph wire was taken into the invalid's room, and the New York doctor being summoned to the telegraph office there, the Washington physician attending the patient informed him of the state of the case, and even enabled him to feel the patient's pulse by causing the wire to vibrate as the pulse did. (The doctor kept one hand on the sick man's pulse, and the other on the telegraph key, so every beat was transmitted.) The case being thoroughly diagnosed in New York, the necessary prescriptions were sent thence to Washington. The attack, though violent, soon yielded to the treatment, and the patient is now convalescent.—*Louville Courier.*

CONTESTED SEATS.—Since the adoption of the rule by the Committee on Elections to recommend the payment of no money to contestants who do not have a reasonable ground of contest, and in no case beyond actual expenses to unsuccessful contestants, several Radical claimants to seats have withdrawn their papers, and decline further prosecuting their claims. One contestant, who was beaten by his Democratic competitor over six thousand votes, has given up the contest, declaring the Committee Elections "too conservative" for him to hope for success.—*Washington Patriot.*

James Glaisher, the English aeronaut, is said to be seriously ill, never having recovered from the effects of his balloon ascension from Wolverhampton, last September, when he reached a height of seven miles, the greatest ever attained. It is supposed he then burst some blood-vessels, as he has never since been in good health.

TO FISHERMEN AND FISH EATERS.—The fishing season has now fully opened and will continue until the frosts set in. Our seines and lines contribute a large portion of the food of our people, and it is very important, therefore, that this should be not only as palatable as possible, but as healthful. Every body knows that fish when cooked as soon as caught are much finer in flavor than if dressed even an hour afterwards. Most people believe that this very great difference is caused by a supposed fact that the flesh of the fish decays very rapidly—so rapidly indeed, that it becomes soft in a very short time. It is true that their flesh is more prone to decomposition than that of land animals; but it is equally true that the fish brought to market decay much more rapidly than they would if they were properly attended to, and this decay could be easily delayed for several hours.

Our fish are caught, thrown on the beach and allowed to die. Every one of them dies of fever, and the flesh, of course, becomes hot and begins to decompose as soon as death ensues. It should, therefore, not excite our wonder that fish are soft and flabby when we get them, and that if we delay purchasing them till the sun is hot, they are not fit to be eaten.

Moreover, many persons cannot eat such fish at all; for the diet makes them feverish; and therefore the consumption of this food is far less than if it were perfectly healthful.

We propose a very simple method by which shad, rock, &c., may be kept sound for many hours longer than is now possible—indeed by which they may be eaten as fresh as if they were just caught—while they would be as palatable as the flesh of any other fish. Let the fish be killed as soon as caught, and all the sections severed against fish diet will be entirely obviated. Those we now eat, die of themselves, and for this reason they are not fit for food. If killed, like other animals, the flesh of fish would be as firm and well flavored as if they had been eaten on the beach; while the food would be eminently digestible, and none who partake of it would complain of its producing fever.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

A WORD TO OUR FARMERS.—One firm in Lexington, up to this date, this Spring has sold 150 bushels of clover seed, all of which was purchased in a Northern market. This is a rational supposition, is not one-half of the quantity that has been sold in the county coming from abroad. Here is, at least, \$2,000 which has gone out of the county that ought to have been kept in it. Rockbridge, instead of buying from 300 to 500 bushels, could as easily raise what is needed for home consumption, and have a thousand bushels over to send off. In this small item many thousands of dollars might be brought into the county instead of draining it of the little money that happens to come to us these hard times. More attention should be paid to raising timely seeds, too. It is more easily raised and cleaned than clover, and has been selling in market this year at from \$7 to \$7 per bushel. If our farmers do not raise these seeds for sale, they, at least, ought to make enough to supply themselves.—*Virginia Gazette.*

THE FOX SUICIDE.—The New York Sun says, in reference to this shocking affair, that after Mr. Fox and Mrs. Fox left their beautiful villa at Newport, and took a handsome suite of rooms at the Everett House, Union Square, New York, which had a will made. Although Mr. Fox had "squandered his own fortune," he was the heir prospective to an estate valued at over \$700,000, while his wife had property in Westchester county in her own right valued at over \$500,000, besides the country seat at Newport. These wills were drawn each in favor of the other. The fact of her disappearance having occurred on the 11th of February, and Mr. Fox's death having taken place on the 9th of March, proves conclusive that her death preceded that of her husband, and as their wills are still in existence, Mr. H. D. Tiffany, of New York, and Mr. F. F. Clark, of Newburg, as the heirs of Mr. Fox, inherit the immense estate which she left to her husband, and her own family receive nothing, as Mr. Fox had squandered everything he had in the world.

HINT TO ADVERTISERS.—The best and cheapest mode of advertising in the world is that in the newspapers. Every successful advertiser will say this. Seed strewn there—if the seed is good for anything—always brings up a crop of some value, most generally hundred fold. Placarding the dead walls, and showering handbills among the people, says the New York Journal of Commerce, are auxiliaries in advertising; but it is doubtful whether, as a rule, they more than pay the expense, while there is no doubt that they are a nuisance. The blanketing of dead walls is still a disgusting and a most objectionable method, figured by posters, provoking in the well-regulated mind, a sort of aversion to the man who thus advertises, and the articles upon whose excellence he expatiates; while as to handbills nothing so prejudices a citizen against going to see any show, or buying any goods, as the ugly slips of paper thrust at him from all quarters, eloquently recommending him to do those things.

"CLEANED STAMP" OPERATORS.—Col. Whiteley and some of his officers have arrested Charles D. Scribner and David A. Miller, in New York, for dealing in cleaned revenue and postage stamps, varying in value from one cent to \$50, and sold by the prisoners much below the market rate. The ink marks were removed with chloride of soda, and the stamps would pass as readily as new ones. The prisoners have sold large quantities of these stamps to bankers, brokers, merchants and others. In the possession of the accused, when arrested, was a value containing about \$20,000 worth of the cleaned stamps. The prisoners confessed their guilt.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MISAPPROHENSION CORRECTED.—As there seems to be considerable misapprehension among the people, relative to the requirements of the law in the matter of children entering the Public Schools, we would state that the law expressly says: "No child shall be admitted whose father, if living and a resident of the school district (or city), and not a pauper, has not paid the capitation tax last assessed against him, for the support of Public Schools"—that is, the one dollar State tax for 1870.

From this it is obvious that a child whose father is dead, whether he paid the capitation tax or not, may enter any Public School in this city, without any difficulty. This point has heretofore puzzled a number of persons.—*Lynch Rep.*

STEALING FROM A CHURCH.—By reference to the advertisement of Capt. Jones, Treasurer of New Providence Church, it will be seen that some dastardly villain has robbed that Church of its Clock, Bible, Hymn Book and Baptismal Font. What use this scamp could possibly make of such articles, we are utterly unable to divine. Any one travelling the road to hell fast enough to steal from a Church the sacred emblems of Christianity, certainly needs not a time-piece to mark his progress towards the fire and brimstone regions, that lie at the end of his career. Then to steal the book in which is written and recorded his condemnation in the words, "Thou shalt not steal," is a refinement of guilt too black, low, and mean to contemplate.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

An exchange says: "We are in receipt of two poems, one on the 'Throbbing Brain,' and the other on a 'Beating Heart.' We will wait until we receive one on the 'Stomach Ache,' and publish all three together."

A WANDERER HEARD FROM.—Some time in 1863 or 1864 a body of Federal cavalry passed near to the residence of Dr. J. G. Pinkston, of Williamson county, about six miles west of Franklin, Tenn. Dr. Pinkston was at that time assistant surgeon in the Confederate army and on duty. His little son, aged about eleven years and his only child, by some means was induced to run off with the Federal cavalry, and nothing more could be heard of his whereabouts. When the war closed Dr. Pinkston advertised in various papers throughout the country, employed detectives, and used every means of inquiry, but all to no purpose. He had almost arrived at the melancholy conclusion that his boy was lost to him forever, when only a few days ago, he received a letter from him dated at Belfast, Ireland, which stated that he was a member of the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Infantry of Her Britannic Majesty's army, and a member of the garrison stationed in that city. He signified his extreme anxiety to return to his native land. In his letter he told his father of his ramblings; that he served as a soldier in the United States cavalry, afterward three years in the United States navy, and finally landed in England, where he had enlisted in his present command. Considering his extreme youth, his life has been a varied and eventful one. Dr. Pinkston, overjoyed at the glad tidings, passed through Knoxville on Monday, en route for Washington, where he will seek the interposition of the authorities to aid in securing his son's discharge, after which he will sail to Ireland and bring back the wanderer.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—It has been rumored for weeks that the Pennsylvania Central, were about purchasing a controlling interest in the R. F. & Potomac Road. Indeed two weeks ago we were assured in Richmond, by a prominent friend of the former interest, that negotiations were about being closed in Philadelphia, for the purchase of a controlling interest. The subject has probably been a matter of negotiation.

It is understood that the R. F. & Potomac Road have bought what was known as the Ficklin charter, which was granted by the Legislature in 1867, and empowers certain parties to construct a road from Alexandria to a point at or near Fredericksburg. With this and arrangements with other organizations, the present R. F. & P. Railroad have a title to a track from Georgetown to Richmond.

The indications are, that they mean to avail themselves of these privileges, as we observe a meeting is advertised for the stockholders of the "Potomac Railroad Company" to be held in Alexandria at an early day; and besides notice is given that an application will be made at the May term of the County Court of Prince William for the appointment of disinterested freeholders to ascertain the just compensation to the land owners upon the line of the Potomac Railroad, within the county of Prince William.—*Fredricksburg Herald.*

MERCHANTS' LICENSES.—The majority of our merchants do not have to obtain hereafter either city, State, or United States licenses. Our State Constitution, and the repeal of the law of Congress, have made marked changes in this respect. Under the United States law only wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, dealers and manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, leaf tobacco dealers, brewers and distillers, and manufacturers of silks are required to obtain licenses. The only merchants required to obtain State and city licenses are liquor dealers, commission merchants, sample merchants, and junk dealers. All of the foregoing licenses must be obtained this month.—*Fred. Ledger.*

NOT IN THEIR SEATS AGAIN.—We learn from the Washington Patriot that five Democratic members of the House of Representatives were absent from their seats when the vote was taken on the motion to strike out of the Ku-Klux bill the clause authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Three more votes would have rid the bill of the clause in question—the vote standing 102 to 104.

A rich, but ignorant lady, who was ambitious that her conversation should be up to the transcendental style, in speaking of a friend, said: "He is a paragon of politeness!" "Excuse me," said a wag sitting next to her, "but do you not mean a parallelogram?" Of course I meant a parallelogram," replied the ambitious lady; "how could I have made such a mistake?"

The body of a drayman, who died at Atlanta, Georgia, a few days ago, was followed to the grave by a long procession of drays, his fellow-workmen thus testifying their respect and regard for him. There may have been more imposing funeral processions, but it is doubtful if there ever was one which showed more hearty good will and tender respect.

An old lady from a temperance village lately attended a party in town, where of course, champagne was served, and was prevailed upon to take a glass. She drank two, when, smacking her lips, she exclaimed, "Well, it might be a wicked drink, but it's good!"

The Corporation of Lynchburg has purchased a steam fire engine.

HOOE, WEDDERBURN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Importers and Dealers in
SALT, PLASTER, AND FERTILIZERS.
Have on hand and to arrive a full supply of
LIVERPOOL G. A. SALT.
LIVERPOOL FINE SALT.
TURK'S ISLAND SALT,
of their own importation and therefore guaranteed.

SOFT BLUE WINDSOR PLASTER,
supplied in Lump, or Ground.
NO 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,
FINE GROUND BONE DUST,
LISTER'S BONE MEAL,
MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERIOR FOS-
PHATE LIME.
Analyzing 250 per cent. Ammonia, 14 per cent.
Soluble Phosphate Lime—a quick as well as
durable Fertilizer.

OBERS A. A. MANIPULATED GUANO,
AND
OBERS' AMMONIATED SUPERPHOS-
PHATE LIME.
well known in this section as having been extensively and successfully used by the side of
other favorite manures.

They have imported this Spring a supply of
ENGLISH DISSOLVED BONE,
which comes with the guarantee of the English
inspector which is very rigid and supported
by analysis of Dr. A. Voelcker, Chemist to the
Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Dr.
J. W. Mallott, of the University of Virginia.
Particulars furnished on application.

Put up in strong bags weighing 300 lbs. each,
finely ground and ready for sowing or drilling.
Price \$25 per ton, 2,000 lbs.
All of the above articles sold at lowest market
prices.
ap 10—11n

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.
A splendid assortment of PARASOLS, in the
very latest styles, all colors of fabric, in the
Pique, Silk, and Alpaca—some of the best
in Silk and Alpaca—some of the best
of the above goods that we have ever had, direct
from the manufacturer.
ap 25

WITMER & SLAYMAKER.
CORSETS! CORSETS!
A further supply of those very cheap Cor-
sets, in white and colored, all numbers, at 8c.
Just received and
ap 27

C. C. BERRY'S.
BAKERS' NO 1 COCOALATE, Cocoa
Brown, German Sweet Chocolate for sale
by
GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.
ap 10

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 11.—We have no change to note in the wheat market; the offerings on "Change to-day" show a falling off from last week's receipts; 200 bushels red were offered and sales made at 140, 148 and 165 for fair to good samples. Corn is dull and lower; offerings of 668 bushels mixed with sales at 72, 75 and 76. Rye is quite at 90 with sales of 500 bushels. Oats are firm; offerings of 370 bushels with sales at 58, 60 and 61.

FISH MARKET.—The arrivals of fish at the fish wharves since yesterday's report have reached about 200,000 herring and 5,000 shad. The demand continues active on the part of packers and dealers from the country. Herring sold at \$7 75 and 8 per thousand; and shad at 11, 13 and \$14 per hundred. Bunch fish are in very limited demand and quotations are nominal.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 11.—1:30 p. m.—American securities firm. Bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92½; 1867, 91½; 10-40's 89½.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—1:30 p. m.—California wheat 12s½d; red winter 11s½d; receipts of wheat for three days 40,000 quarters; American 27,500. Corn 33s½d for new. Pork 7s 9d. Beef 10s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—11:30 a. m.—Cotton quiet; uplands 34½; Orleans 7½. Sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. New red Western wheat 11s½d for the lowest grades A No. 2 to the highest grades of No 1; red winter 11s 10d. Oats 3s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—11:30 a. m.—Consols for money 92½; for account 93. American securities quiet. Bonds 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92½; 1867, 91½; 10-40's 89½.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Gold dull at 11½. Governments dull, but steady. Stocks strong and active. Money firm at 7. Va. 6's, 68½; do new, 71½. N. C. 4's, 48; do new, 24½. Exchange, long, 91; short, 104. Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Cotton dull; low middling nominally 13½d. Flour firm and the market rather favors the sellers. Howard street superfine \$37s½d; extra \$60s½d. Wheat quiet and steady; choice and fancy white 20s½d; fair to prime 16s½d; prime to choice red 19s½d; fair to good 15s½d; common 12s½d; Ohio and Indiana 16s½d; Pennsylvania 15s½d. White Southern corn dull, at 81; yellow Southern closed dull, at 79 offered 81 asked. Oats steady, 63s½d. Vases, old, 55 bid; do 1866, 70 bid 74 asked; do 1867, 65 bid; do asked; do coupon, old 67 bid, 68 asked.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 10.
SUN ROSE..... 3 31 MOON RISES in g. 00 00
SUN SETS..... 6 32

ARRIVED.
Schrs. F. C. Smith, New York, to American Coal Co.

SAILED.
Schrs. J. B. Myers, Bridgeport; W. C. Atwater, New Haven; F. C. Smith, Warren, by American Coal Co.
Schrs. Pangloss, for Boston, and Vapor, for Hudson, by J. P. Agnew.

MEMORANDA
Schrs. Evergreen, Bunce, and Frank Merriam, Bunce, from Cold Spring, for this port arrived at New York 9th inst.
Schrs. Jane F. Durfee, Murty, hence at Fall River 9th inst.
Schrs. Maria Pierson, Grant, hence at New York 10th inst.
Schrs. Wm. B. Brown, Whitmore, for New Haven, hence at New York 8th inst.

PRICES REDUCED.

WALTER A. WOOD'S PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS.

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